THE WEEKLY GLEANER. המאסף

VOLUME II. SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 5619, (1858.) NUMBER 45.

The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS BEHRMAN,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

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Poetry.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN GOOD HOUSEWIFERY AND EVIL.

(THOMAS TUSSER.—Died 1580).

Ill huswifery trusteth
To him and to her:
Good huswifery lusteth
Herself for to stir.

Ill huswifery careth
For this nor for that:
Good huswifery spareth
For fear ye wot what.

Ill huswifery pricketh
Herself up in pride:
Good huswifery tricketh
Her house as a bride.

Ill huswifery one thing
Or other must crave:
Good huswifery nothing
But needful will have.

Ill huswifery moveth
With gossip to spent:
Good huswifery loveth
Her household to tend.

Ill huswifery brooketh
Mad toys in her head:
Good huswifery looketh
That all things be fed.

Ill huswifery bringeth
A sbilling to naught:
Good huswifery singeth—
Her coffers full fraught.

Ill huswifery rendeth,
And casteth aside:
Good huswifery mendeth,
Else would it go wide.

Ill huswifery craveth
In secret to borrow:
Good huswifery saveth
To-day, for to-morrow.

Ill huswifery pineth,
(Not having to eat:)
Good huswifery dineth
With plenty of meat.

Ill huswifery letteth
The devil take all:
Good huswifery setteth
Good brag of a small.

HORRIBLE NARRATIVE OF A PERSON WHO WAS BURIED ALIVE

(*Continued from our last number.*)

I heard the cords of the coffin moved—I felt it swing as dependent by them—it was lowered and rested on the bottom of the grave—the cord were dropped upon the lid—I heard them fall—dreadful was the effort I then made to exert the power of action, but my whole frame was immoveable.

Soon after, a few handfuls of earth were thrown upon the coffin—then there was another pause—after which the shovel was employed, and the sound of the rattling mould, as it covered me, was far more tremendous than thunder.—But I could make no effort. The sound gradually became less and less, and by a surging reverberation in the coffin, I knew that the grave was filled up, and that the sexton was treading in the earth, slapping the grave with the flat of his spade. This too ceased, and then all was silent.

I had no means of knowing the lapse of time; and the silence continued. This is death, thought I, and I am doomed to remain in the earth till the resurrection. Presently the body will fall into corruption, and the epicurean worm, that is only satisfied with the flesh of man, will come to partake of the banquet that has been prepared for him with so much solicitude and care. In the contemplation of this hideous thought, I heard a low and undersound in the earth over me, and I fancied that the worms and the repitles of death were coming—that the mole and the rat of the grave would soon be upon me. The sound continued to grow louder and nearer. Can it be possible; I thought, that my friends suspect they have buried me too soon? The hope was truly like light bursting through the gloom of death. The sound ceased, and presently I felt the hands of some dreadful being working about my throat. They dragged me out of the coffin by the head. I felt again the living air, but it was piercingly cold; and I was carried swiftly away—I thought to judgment, perhaps perdition.

When borne to some distance, I was then thrown down like a clod—it was not upon the ground. A moment after, I found myself on a carriage; and, by the interchange of two or three brief sentences, I discovered that I was in the hands of two of those robbers who live by plundering the grave, and selling the bodies of parents, and children, and friends. One of the men sung bacchanal and obscene songs, as the cart rattled over the pavement of the streets.

When it halted, I was lifted out, and I soon perceived by the closeness of the air, and the change of temperature, that I was carried into a room, and being rudely stripped of my shroud, was placed naked on a table. By the conversation of the two fellows with the servant who admitted them, I learnt that I was that night to be dissected.

My eyes were still shut, I saw nothing; but in a short time I heard, by the bustle in the room, that the students of anatomy were assembling. Some of them came round the table, and examined me minutely. They were pleased to find that so good a subject had been procured. The demonstrator himself at last came in.

Previous to beginning the dissection, he proposed to try on me some galvanic experiment, and an apparatus was arranged for that service. The first shock vibrated through all my nerves; they rung and jangled like the strings of a harp. The students expressed their admiration at the convulsive effect. The second shock threw my eyes open, and the first person I saw was the doctor who had attended me. But still I was as dead; I could, however, discover among the students the faces of many with whom I was familiar; and when my eyes were opened, I heard my name pronounced by several of the students, with an accent of awe and compassion, and a wish that it had been some other subject.

When they had satisfied themselves with the galvanic phenomena, the demonstrator took the knife, and pierced me on the bosom with the point. I felt a dreadful crackling, as it were, throughout my whole frame; a convulsive shuddering instantly followed, aud a shriek of horror rose from all present. The ice of death was broken up—my trance was ended. The utmost exertions were made to restore me, and in the course of an hour I was in the full possession of all my faculties.

The Inquisition of Spain.

[CONTINUED, FROM No 43]

Introduction and Object-Sufferings of the New Christians'-Its general Introduction into Spain-Fruitless Opposition of the Pope-of the Arragonese Estates-Ruin of national Freedom.Confiscations-Cruelty - Power - All persons compelled to become Informers.

This tribunal, called the *holy inquisition* or the *holy office* (*sanctum officium*), was under the immediate direction of the papal chair; it was to seek out heretics and adherents of false doctrines, and to pronounce its dreadful sentence against their fortune, their honor, and their lives, without appeal. The process of this tribunal differed entierly from that of the civil courts. The informer was not only concealed, but rewardsd by the inquisition. The accused was obliged to be his own accuser; suspected persons were secretly seized and thrown into prison.

No better instruments could be found for inquisitors, than the mendicant orders of monks, particularly the Franciscans and Dominicans, whom the Pope employed to destroy the heretics, and inquire into the conduct of bishops. Pope Gregory IX, in 1233, completed the design of his predecessors, and, as they had succeeded in giving these inquisitorial monks, who were wholly dependent on the Pope, an unlimited power, and in rendering the interference of the temporal magistrates only nominal, the inquisition was successively introduced into several parts of Italy, and into some provinces of France; its power in the latter country being more limited than in the former. The tribunals of faith were admitted in Spain in the middle of the 13th century, but a firm opposition was made to them, particularly in Castile and Leon, and the bishops there maintained their exclusive jurisdiction in spiritual matters. But a change afterwards took place; and while, in other countries of Europe, the inquisition could never obtain a firm footing, but in some fell en-

tirely into disuse, as in France, and in others, as in Venice, was closely watched by the civil power, an institution grew up in Spain, towards the end of the 15th century, which was the most remarkable of all the inquisitorial courts of the middle ages, and differed much from the rest in its objects and organization. The government of Spain used it as a means of subduing the turbulence of the nobility and of filling its coffers by the enormous confiscations. Ferdinand of Arragon, and Isabella of Castile having united their power, made many efforts to break the strength of the nobles, and to render the royal authority absolute. The inquisition was used as a means of effecting their plans. There were three religious parties in Spain, Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans. The Moors still maintained possession of the last remanent of their empire, the kingdom of Granada, which was, however, already threatened by the arms of Ferdinand and Isabella, The Jews had their Synagogues, and formed a distinct class in the principal cities of Spain. Commerce was principally in their hands; they were the lessees of the king and the nobles, and suffered no oppression, being subject only to a moderate capitation tax, which they had been obliged to pay to the clergy since the year 1302. The riches which they had amassed by their industry, exposed them to great envy and hatred, which was nourished by the ignorant priests. The sermons of a fanatical monk, Fernando Martinez Nunez, who preached the persecution of the Jews as a good work was the principal cause of the popular tumults in many cities, in 1391 aud 1392, in which the unhappy people was plundered, robbed, and murdered. Many Jews submitted to baptism, to save their lives and the descendants of these unfortunate men were, for about 100 years, the first victims of inquisitorial zeal; In 1477, when several turbulent nobles had been reduced in the southern part of Spain, queen Isabella went to Seville with the Cardinal Pedro Gonzalez de Mendosa: there this prelate, as archbishop of Seville, made the first attempt to introduce the inquisition. At his command punishments were publicly and privately inflicted, and it was discovered, among other things, that many citizens of Seville' of Jewish origin, followed in private, the manners and customs of their fathers. The cardinal charged some of the clergy privately to enlighten the faith of these people, and to make the hypocrites true sons of the church. These teachers brought back many to the faith; but many, who persevered iu their opposition to the doctrines of the church, were condemned and punished. After this prelude, the design was disclosed of extending the inquisition over the whole country, and Mendoza laid the project before the sovereigns Ferdinand and Isabella. They approved of an institution which, at the same time, suited the persecuting spirit of the age, and could be used as a powerful engine of state. The design was, by means of this institution, which was to be entirely dependent on the Court, to oppress those who were, either secretly or openly, Jews or Mohammedans, (and many Christian nobles belonged to the party of the Mohammedans, the standing allies of malcontents), to enrich the royal treasury, to which the property of the condemned was confiscated, and to limit the power of the nobles, and even of the clergy. In the assembly of the estates, held at Toledo, 1480, the erection of the new tribunal was urged by the Cardinal. After the superior branches of administration —the supreme council of Castile, the council of State, the board of finance, and the council of Arragon—had been confirmed by the estates, the cardinal declared that it was necessary to establish a permanent tribunal, to take cognizance of matters of faith, and administer the ecclesiastical police. In spite of all opposition, it was determined to establish a tribunal, under the name of the general inquisition, (*general inquisicion suprema*) and the new court was opened in Seville, (1481). Thomas de Torquemada, prior of the Dominican convent at Segovia, and father-confessor to the cardinal Mendoza, had already been appointed by Ferdinand and Isabella, the first grand inquisitor in 1478. He had 200 familiars, and a guard of 50 horsemen, but he lived in continual fear of poison. The Dominican monastery at Saville soon became insufficient to contain the numerous prisoners, and the king removed the court to the castle in the suburb of Triana.* At the first *auto da fe* (act of faith), seven apostate Christians were burnt, and the number of penitents was much greater.—Spanish writers relate, that above 17,000 gave themselves up to the inquisition, more than two thousaud were condemned to the flames the first year, and great numbers fled to the neighboring countries. Many Jews escaped into Portugal, Africa and other places. The pope, however, had opposed the establishment of the Spanish inquisition, as the conversion of an ecclesiastical into a secular tribunal; the inquisitor-general was repeatedly summoned to Rome. Torquemada, however, did not obey the summons, but sent a friend to defend his cause. The contest between the Pope and the Spanish court was carried on with heat until 1483, when Sixtus IV. was obliged to yield, and acknowledge Torquemada as inquisitor-general of Castile and Leon. He was also authorized, by the papal bull, to establish inferior courts at pleasure, to remove those judges that had been appointed by the Pope, and to regulate the manner of proceeding in enquiries respecting matters of faith according to the new plan. A later bull subjected Arragon, Valencia and Sicily, the hereditary dominions of Ferdinand, to the inquisitor-general of Castile; and thus the inquisition was the first tribunal whose jurisdiction extended over the two Spanish kingdoms of Castile and Arragon; the Arragonese estates, at their session at Tarragona in 1484, being obliged to swear to protect the inquisition. The introduction of the new tribunal was attended with risings and opposition in many places, excited by the cruelty of the inquisitors, and encouraged perhaps, by the jealousy of the bishops; several places, particularly Saragossa, refused admission to the inquisitors, many of whom lost their lives.

As the opposition in Arragonia touches upon Jewish history, we will speak more fully of it, quoting from Llorento.

The principal persons employed at the Court of Aragon were *New Christians:* among these were Louis Gonzales, the royal secretary for the affairs of the kingdom; Philip de Clemente, prothnootary; Alphonzo de la Cabelleria, vice chancellor; and Gabriel Sanchez, grand treasurer; who were all descended from Jews condemned. in their time, by the Inquisition. These men, and many more employed in the court, had allied themselves to the principal grandees in the kingdom, and used the influence which they derived from this circumstance, to engage the representatives of the nation to appeal to the Pope and the king, against the inquisitorial code. Commissioners were sent to Rome and the Court of Spain to demand the suspention of the articles relating to confiscation, as contrary to the laws of the kingdom of Aragon. They were persuaded that the Inquisition would not maintain itself if this measure were abandoned. While the deputies of the Cortes of Aragon were at Rome, and with the king, the inquisitors condemned several *New Christians* as Judaic heretics. These executions increased the irritation of the Aragonese; and when the deputies wrote from the Court of Spain, that they were not satisfied with the state of affairs, they resolved to sacrifice one or two of the inquisitors, with the hope that no one would dare to take the office, and that the king would renounce his design. The projects of assassination having been approved by the conspirators, a voluntary contribution was raised among all the Aragonese of the Jewish race; and it was proved by the trials of Sancho de Paternoy and others, that Don Blasco d'Alagon received ten thousand reals; which were destined to reward the assassins of the inquisitor Arbues. John de la Abadia, a noble of Aragon, but descended from Jewish ancestors on the female side, took upon himself the direction of the enterprise. The assassination was confided to John d'Esperaindeo, to Vidal d'Uranso, his servant, to Matthew Ram, Tristan de Leonis, Anthony Gran, and Bernard Leofante, They failed several times in their attempts, as Peter Arbues, being informed of their design, took the necessary precautions to secure his life.

It appears, from the examination of some of the murderers, that the inquisitor wore a coat of mail under his vest, and a kind of helmet covered with a cap. He was at last assassinated in the metropolitan church during the performance of the matins, on the 15th of November, 1485. Vidal d'Uranzo wounded him so severely in the back of the neck that he died two days after. The next day the murder was known in the town, but its effects were different to what had been expected, for all the *Old Christians*, or those who were not of Jewish origen, persuaded that the *New Christians* had committed the crime, assembled to pursue them and avenge the death of the inquisitor. The disturbance was violent and its consequences would have been terrible, if the young archbishop, Don Alphonso of Aragon, had not shewn himself, and assured the multitude that the criminal should be punished. Arbues was made to pass as a saint, and a particular worship was to be paid to him. A magnificent monument was likewise erected to his memory, by Ferdinand and Isabella. While the sovereigns were occupied in honoring his remains, the inquisitors of Saragossa laboured without ceasing, to discover the authors and accomplices of his murder, and to punish them as Judaic heretics and enemies to the Holy Office. It would be difficult to enumerate the number of families plunged into misery through their vengeance; two hundred victims were soon sacrificed. Vidal d'Uranso, one of the assassins, revealed all he knew of the conspiracy, which was the cause of the discovery of its authors. There was scarcely a single family in the three first orders of nobility, which was not disgraced by having at least one of its members in the *auto da-fe* wearing the habit of a penitent.

Auto da fe, Act of Faith—The solemn day held by the Inquisition for the punishment of heretics, aud the absolution of the innocent who were accused

Jewish Intelligence.

Death of Saphir

The French correspondent of the *Globe* says,—"A writer of great brilliancy, editor of the *Humorist* which shed its light so long on the north bank of Rhineland, has just died at good old age. He was a Caucasian, named Herr Saphir. His oriental patronymic was taken by his grandfather on the occasion of a decree at Buda, ordering all Israelites to discard Jewish names and assume neutral ones; having on his finger the splendid specimen of the stone in question, he chose to be called after the ring he wore. Saphir was unquestionably the greatest German humorist of the age: and thus this area was represented by Jewish brilliancy of no common degree.

BERLIN.—THE NEW HOSPITAL.—On June 21st, the foundation stone of the new hospital (Auguststreet) was laid. The hollow in which the foundation stone was to be deposited was tastefully decorated with flowers and banners, and surounded with platforms and seats for the board of rabbis, the officers of the different benevolent societies, the lady life members, the building committee and invited guests, consisting almost exclusively of those who contributed to the building fund. Among the invited guests also appeared the king's minister, Von der Heydt; the military commander of Berlin, Prince Bogislaw Radziwill; Major-general Von Alversleben; and other high dignitaries of the state, both military and civil. The city authorities were represented by a committee of the council, headed by the mayor of the city. About eleven o'clock the ceremony commenced by singing the 100th Psalm in Hebrew by the pupils of the Hebrew boys' school. Next the President addressed the assembly, and read the report of the institution. He said the society was organised in the year 1703, by the name Bikur Cholim. The society having a fund of 16,000 thalers, issued a circular calling on the charitable for support. This brought 50,000 thalers more to the building fund. After he had finished, a German hymn was sung, and then the Rev. Dr. Sachs delivered the oration. The fundation stone was then laid with the usual ceremonies, amidst hymns and prayers, and the solemnity was concluded by chanting the 150th Psalm in Hebrew. As a memorial of the day every one received a lithograph of the building.

STATISTICS.—Holland, according to the last census' has 3,288,901 inhabitants, of which 64,576 belong to the mosaic persuasion.

LONDON.—Tussuw Pasha son of the Vice-Roy of Egypt arrived at London Aug. 2d; he took his quarters at Park Lane, the residence of Sir Moses Montefiore,

DEUTZ.—A traveller died lately at Deutz, and was buried on the Christian burial ground; it being found afterwards that the deceased was a Jew, reclamation was made at the request of one of his relations at Pressburg who, accompanied by the rabbi of Pressburg, repared to Deutz. They had the body taken up and buried on the Jewish cemetery in the presence of the local and Pressburg rabbi and the Synagogal officers.

COMMEMORATION OF THR ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT. The committee, we understand, has now sent for its appeal for subscriptions. The first list is now preparing and will be published at an early period.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

VICTORIA Australia. According to the last census the colony of Victoria numbers 2181 individuals of the Hebrew faith.

PARIS —On the occasion of the journey of the Emperor to Cherburg, an Israelite of Bordeaux, M. Ernest Mayer, was decorated with the legion of honor. M. Mayer, though scarcely thirty years old, is chief engineer of the railway of the West.—*Jewish Chron.*

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Thomas Newman Farquhar, Esq., of Messrs. Johnston, Farquhar, and Leech, 65 Moorgate st.

Duncan James Kay, Esq., of Messrs. Kay, Finlay & Co., 37 Threadneedle street.

Sir Charles R. M'Grigor, Bart., 17 Charles street, St. James's Square.

William Miller, Esq., of Messrs. William Miller & Co., St. Petersburg; 135 Piccadilly.

William Westgrath, Esq., of Messrs. Westgarth, Ross & Co., Melbourne; 20 Threadneedle street.

Medical Officer.—Dr. Jeafferson.

Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Johnston, Farquhar and Leech.

Secretary.—A. F. Fletcher.

Vice-Secretary.—Edward Fuchs.

The Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of this Company was held on the 11th instant, when the following results of the business for the year ending 31st January last, was submitted to the Proprietors and Policy-holders.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums for the year, £101,230 13 6—or about $560,000, which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provision for all outstanding claims, left to the profit and loss a nett balance of $10,337,11, 6. About $54,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums of 422 new Policies issued during the year	£9,228 8 0	50,000
Renewal Premiums and Interest	66,691 19 6	330,000
Total Revenue for the year	£75,920 7 9	380,000
Claims during the year	23,448 12 2	115,000
Number of Policies current, for capital amounting to	£1,977,722 11 1	10,000,000

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Amount of Accumulated Funds	£386,062 3 5	1,900,000
Revenue from all Sources	184,164 6 10	920,000

The Dividend declared was at the former rate of 7½ per ent. free of Income Tax.

Progress of the Company During the Past Five Years.

	FIRE DEPARTMENT.			LIFE DEPARTMENT.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Revenue from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854	29,824	4	7	42,386	12	4
" 1854, to 31st Jan., 1855 (9 months)	37,503	0	0	33,374	2	11
" 1st Feb., 1856,	77,850	19	9	62,184	7	11
" 1856,	91,306	3	6	67,962	18	3
" 1857,	101,230	13	6	76,920	7	6

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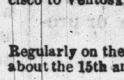

ARRANGEMENTS HAVING been made with the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY for the transportation of PASSENGERS and FREIGHT from San Francisco to Ventosa, conveyance will hereafter

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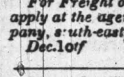
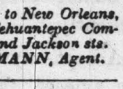


—TO—

PANAMA



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Forwarders and Commission Agents:

SHIP TREASURE AT THE LOWEST RATES,
—AND—

Insure under our own open Policies, held with the best English Companies, viz.:—
Indemnity Mutual Marine;
Marine Insurance;
Royal Exchange Insurance; and
London Assurance.

FORWARD FREIGHT AND PARCELS

To all parts of the United States and Canadas, and, through the "American and European Express and Exchange Company," to all parts of Europe. Execute Commissions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business

FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES,

In charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all the Towns and Mining Camps in California.

FORWARD SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESSES

To Oregon and Intermediate Points on the Northern Coast, Port Townsend and Olympia.

To San Diego and Intermediate Points on the Southern Coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.

N B. For the better security of ourselves and the public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Territories, are furnished with "Appointments," or Commissions, specifying their powers as our Agents. Such "Appointments" they are required to keep exposed to the public view in their places of business.

OFFICE—Corner California and Montgomery-streets.

LOUIS McLANE,
General Agent for California.

G. W. BELL,
SAMUEL KNIGHT, } Superintendents.

feb26-6m

BOARDING HOUSES, &c.

To our friends in the country and in the Atlantic States

St. NICHOLAS HOTEL

Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED (WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR expereince,) have fitted up this splendid building with especial regard to the comfort and convenience of both transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers.

The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many Families, to whom it has become endeared as a **HOME**; consequently travellers stopping at this house are favored with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom found in a hotel.

The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The House is open at all hours,

A coach will always be in attendance to convey guests to and from the boats.

REGENSBURGER & STERN.

jan29-5m

Private Boarding.

122 Commercial Street.

The undersigned is prepared to accommodate her friends with suitable BOARDING AND LODGING.

N. B. Thankful for the patronage of the past she hopes, by her endeavors and attention to the comfort of her Boarders to merit a continuance for the future.

marlg-tf MRS. STODOLE.

WORMSER BROTHERS,

Importers of and Dealers in

Wines and Liquors,

Southwest Corner California and Front-streets.

Orders from the country carefully and strictly attended to, and those who favor us may depend upon the quality sent invariably being such as ordered. feb26-8m

BARRY & PATTEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

161 and 118 Montgomery Street,

m3-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PATTEN'S EXCHANGE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

Sansome Street, Next the American Theatre.

N. B. No adulteration. Call and judge for yourself.

feb12-G&V3m

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

ORDER FOR CONFECTIONARY, PATRY, JELLIES, CREAM etc. for Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls and Parties, received by

SAULMAN,

—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—

No. 128 *Montgomery Street,*

Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels, with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient warranty of the superiority of productions. n5tf

AUG. J. SAULMAN. P. L. LAUENSTEIN

SAULMANN'S

—{ COFFEE SALOON, }—

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,
Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 *Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento.*
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR. ☜

KOSHER MEAT.

כשר

Y. ABRAHAM,

BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont
In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House.
SAN FRANCISCO,

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. feb27

כשר כשר

WASHINGTON MARKET 59 and 61

L. MILLER & CO.

American Beef.

ORDERS to any part of the City and Country, will be forwarded with the greatest promptness.

ORDERS for FRESH VEGETABLES and FISH will be taken and forwarded to any part of the City according to order. dec9.

D. WOLF,

Second-street, between Minnie and Mission.

Has always on hand a large and excellent assortment of

BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL

Of a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who have heretofore honored him with their confidence.

Keeps constantly on hand—

Home-Cured Smoked and Salt Beef, Tongues, and Sausages, of all kinds.

N. B. Orders to any part of the city attended to with promptness. p163m

כשר "KOSHER" כשר

DANIEL HARRIS,

Winchester Market,

Kearny-street, between Pine and Bush,

...No. 88...

All kinds of MEATS—Fresh, Home Cured, Smoked and Salt Beef, Tongues, Sausages, &c.

Also—VEGETABLES in their season.

N. B Orders to any part of the City FREELY attended with promptness.

☞ Mr. JACOBSON is the SHOCHET. 1m-3m4

כשר KOCHER MEAT. כשר

Joseph Frankenheimer,

CORNER OF SANSOME, MARKET AND SUTTER STS.

HAS ALWAYS ON hand an assortment of KOSHER MEAT, fresh and smoked.

SMOKED TONGUES, BEEF and SAUSAGES, well cured and of excellent quality. Customers served punctually at any part of the city. s6tf

שוחט *MR. B. SILVERBLAT,*

Is employed as Shochat by the following butchers:
YALE ABRAHAM. See advertisement.
FRANKENHEIMER, do.
S. OCHS,
B. ADLER.

ag13tf

כשר COSHER BOARDING כשר

JOEL MINTZ has opened a Cosher Boarding House at No. 88 Commercial street, between Sansome and Battery. Gentlemen who wish to partake of a plain, healthy table, can be accommodated.

TO FAMILIES!

GROCERIES OF FIRST QUALITY,

at the well known old

WASHINGTON GROCERY,

NO. 137 WASHINGTON STREET.

This well known store has, from the quality of goods and the fairness of the prices, gained too good a reputation to require any further self recommendation. The proprietor, therefore, only desires to bring to notice, that he has on hand an excellent assortment of German and English articles apper taining to his line, as: Dried Fruit, Pulse, Oatmeal, etc. (frish ground here) Pickles and Preserves; Delicious Dutch Herrings, all of which he is ready to dispose of,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at moderate prices. j11-3m.

The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1858, (5618.)

NOTICE.

Ophir Lodge No. 21. I. O. B. B., will hold their weekly meetings every Wednesday evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock, at the Temperance Hall in Washington, between Sansome and Montgomery streets.

Members and sojourning brethren of good standing are respectfully invited. M. B. ASHIM, Pres.

LEWIS KAPLAN, Sec.

PAY FOR YOUR NEWSPAPER

The Editor of the *Tiffin Advertiser* (a wag that can't be kept quiet,) says that Mrs. J., the widow of a late subscriber to the *Advertiser* in an adjoining town, was recently awakened from a sound sleep at midnight, when she distinctly heard an apparition advancing towards her, until it finally reached her bed. A sense of suffocation deprived her of all power to scream aloud. She describes her blood as retreating with icy chillness to her heart from every vein. She looked strainingly toward the body, when she recognized in it the intruding spirit of her deceased husband. The countenance of her beloved in life wore not its once benevolent aspect; the eyes that once beamed with affection upon her, were now fixed in stern regard upon the trembling woman. Aroused to desperation, she adjured him: "Charles, why do you haunt me? why do you come again?" "Jessie," said he, slowly waving in his hand a small roll of paper, "*Jessie, pay the account owed to the* ADVERTISER, and LET ME REST IN PEACE." Mrs. J. has fulfilled his desire, and is now not fearful of any future visits from the shadowy land.

The Bologna Question.

Interposition of the French Government.

DILEMMA OF THE POPE.

"Conjointly with this question, (the difficulty between the French and Portuguese governments), public opinion is deeply agitated about the Mortara affair. This tyrannic act, already discussed with warmth by the press, seems now to pass into the sphere of diplomatic intervention. *Le Constitutionnel,* in an article worthy of its chief editor, M. Amedee, gives detailed accounts of the position taken by the French government at Rome, relative to this matter. That journal states, or pretends to know, that the French government "had deeply regretted the conduct of the Roman See and that the French ambassador had, from the first moment, used every effort to represent to the Holy See, how the public opinion of the French people would judge of an act that wounds the most sacred affections, (those of the family). The same journal assures that the representative of France has not failed to point out to the Holy-Father the prejudice that might result to the true interests of religion from an attempt so publicly made, in the name of the Church and by her ministers, upon the rights of a father of a family, as also upon the ties that bind him to his child. *Le Constitutionnel* further states that "the Pope did conceal neither his regrets nor his sadness (tristesse) as soon as he was able to appreciate the circumstances that attended the conversion of young Mortara; but that THE AUTHORITY of the *Sovereign Pontif finds itself* POWERLESS *to invalidate a religious act which the Church considered at all times as exclusively belonging to her spiritual domain, and which could not be abrogated by an act of the personal will of the head of the Chvrch.*" Lastly, adds *Le Constitutionnel* "that the official journal of Rome will, at an early date, publish explanations which will show the unpleasant position of the Roman See in this affair." This journal, at the same time states, that a memorial is preparing destined to establish the fact that the Sovereign Pontif had not the power to interfere with, and to use his authority to restore yonng Mortara to the religion of his fathers and his family.

The Bologna Case.

[From the *Zeitung des Judenthums.*]

We find in the "*Magdeburg Gazette*", from Vienna, dated September 30, without quoting the source, the following:

It is possible that the servant, and perhaps even the priest, has committed an illegal act; nevertheless the baptism performed by them is an irrevocable fact: the baptised child has become in consequence of this act, irreclaimably a Christian, as little by discussion and argumentation a murdered person can be called to life again, so little is it possible to turn the baptised child into a Jew again. The question is not, how a child is baptised, but whosoever has once been baptised, is and remains (in the Papal states) a Christian by virtue of the baptism received. "However, continues the learned editor of the "*Z. d J.*" the circumstance that we have received no communication in relation to this affair from other quarters, as the tenor of this rescript, renders the correctness of this communication doubtful*.

* This rescript authentic or spurious, is in conformity of the Roman Canon Law,—*Ed. Gleaner.*

Letter of Louis-Napoleon to M Edgard Nay.

Copied in the "*Courrier des Etats Unis*" *from* "*Le Siecle*".

ELISEE NATIONAL AUGUST 18TH 1849

MY DEAR NAY:—

"The french Republic has not send an army to Rome to stifle there Italian liberty, but, on the contrary to regulate it, by securing it against her (Rome's) own excess, and *to give it a solid base,* and again to set upon the pontificial throne that prince who boldly placed himself in the van of reforms. It is with regret that I learn that the benevolent intentions of the Holy father, remain uneffectual in the presence of passion and hostile influences. There are some who thought to give as a basis for the return of the Pope banishment and tyranny. Tell on my part to General Rostolan *that* he dare. not allow in sight of the three color flag *the commission of any act that could mar* (*denaturer*) *the character of our intervention.*

I thus resume the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope: —*General Amnesty' secularisation of the administrotion* Code Napoleon and liberal government.*

"I was personally wounded in perusing the proclamation of the three Cardinals, not to see even a mention of the name of France, nor of the hardships of our brave soldiers.

Every insult offered to our flag or to our uniform touches me to my heart, and I beg you to make it known that if France does not sell her services she desires that at least gratitude be showed for her sacrifices and for her devotion.

When our armies traversed Europe, they left everywhere, as a mark of their march, *the destruction of the abuses of feudal times and the germs of liberty;* it shall not be said that in 1849, a French army could act otherwise or produce other results.

Tell the General to thank the army in my uame for its noble conduct. It was with rgret that I have learned that even physically, it has not been treated as it ought to have bsen; nothing ought to be neglected to locate our troops conveniently.

Accept, my dearNay, the assurance of my sincere friendship.

"LOUIS-NAPOLEON BONAPARTE".

"This letter, adds the *Siecle* with good reason, seem to us to settle every difficulty relative to the abduction of young Mortara. If this crime be true, if the laws of the Roman state authorise it, France cannot compromise herself not even as an act of tolerance to such a legislative iniquity. She ought solemnly demand a reform. The President of the French Republic has told it.

"The blood of our soldiers dare serve but to the destruction of abuses". The traces of our troops must be visible in Rome as they are found in Germany and elsewhere. and that they display themselves in the spread of the germs of liberty.

* This item, if introduced in the Articles of Treaty petween France and Rome, breaks at once all farther power of the Roman government over the converts, forced into the chursh by violence.—*Ed. Gleaner*

LATEST NEWS

ABOUT THE BOLOGNA CASE.

"News from Rome announces, from a good source, that the Pope has resolved, to modify the present existing dispositions about baptism of Israelite children. It is not stated exactly what these modifications will be, nor what the consequences thereof will be to the Bologna family, which, supported by the unanimity of almost the whole press of Europe reclaimed since a long time in vain, the child which was so horribly torn lrom it.

It woald be logically correct that, as soon as the Holy See acknowledges the necessity of reforming a superannuated Legislation of the Church in this affair, to cause the effect of the same to cease in the present case."—*Courrier des Etats Unis.*

THE PACIFIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL for December—We congratulate our medical editors to their success; this completing one year's issue. This number is accompanied with a complete index, showing the number of interesting topics bespoken in this volumne.

Fair Play.

A nobleman resident at a castle in Italy was about to celebrate his marriage feast. All the elements were propitious except the ocean, which had been so boisterous as to deny the very necessary appendage of fish. On the very morning of the feast, however, a poor fisherman made his appearance, with a turbot so large, that it seemed to have been created for the occasion. Joy pervaded the castle, and the fisherman was ushered with his prize into the saloon, where the nobleman, in the presence of his visitors, requested him to put what price he thought proper on the fish, and it should be inslantly paid him. One hnndred lashes, said the fisherman, on my bare back, is the price of my fish, and I will not bate one strand of whip-cord on the bargain. The nobleman and his guests were not a little astonished, but our chapman was resolute, and remonstrance was in vain. At length the nobleman exclaimed, Well, well, the fellow is a humourist, and the fish we must have, but lay lightly, and let the price be paid in our presence. After fifty lashes had been administered, Hold, hold, exclaimed the fisherman, I have a partner in this business, and it is fitting that he should receive his share. What, are there two such mad-caps in the world? exclaimed the nobleman; name him, and he shall be sent for instantly. You need not go far for him, you will find him at your gate, in the shape of your porter, who would not let me in, until I promised that he should have half of whatever I received for my turbot. Oh, oh, said the nobleman, bring him up instantly, he shall receive his stipulated moiety with the strictest justice. This ceremony being finished, he discharged the porter, and amply rewarded the fisherman.

Moral Position of the Jews of Berlin.

A Number of Jewish Jury-men were in the last fall sessions summoned on a Jury at Berlin on a holy-day*.

Having petitioned dispensation for that day, which was conceded. However, it was found afterwards that there were not remaining the necessary number of Jurymen; the trial was post poned to the following day. It is not the concession of the petition that need strike us; but it is well worthy of notice that the number of Jewish Jurymen is so considerable, that the legal number, notwithstanding the proxies which are always provided, was not left to complete the quorum†. The Jurymen, being selected by the authorities from the most intelligent, morally and politically least objectionable persons, this fact speaks highly favorobly for the Jews of Berlin.

The day appointed was that of one of three annal solemn Holy days, on which they could not well attend.

† We would not be misunderstood to intend stating that, at the capital of Prussia, the number could not be completed from other quarters; but it seems, that the select number of chosen men could not be easily completed at the moment.—*Ed. Gleaner*

A SPECIAL SERVICE FOR JEWISH APPRENTICES.—A special religious service for Jewish apprentices of Vienna has been arranged for them. It is to be held on Sunday; as they have no other day allowed them for rest.—

ENLARGED. Our neighborly practical morning visitor the "Morning Call" reaches us since a week in an enlarged form.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.

Any sums due to the "*Gleaner*" may be forwarded on our responsibility, to the "*Editor of the Israelite*" *Cincinnati.*

San Francisco News.

"San Francisco, Cal.—On referring to the *Gleaner* of September 29th, we find in the Rev. Dr. Eckman's Jeremiad—that of nine divorces which he had dispensed with in four years, his services had only been remunerated in two cases, the other seven had forgotten to pay,* thus discharging their wives and their debts by the same process.—California is a great state, producing more gold than happiness. Nine divorces in four years!—We have only heard of one in this city in twenty years. We have united hundreds, but we never been asked to *dispense* a divorce.† Dr. Eckman, we advise you hereafter to be paid in advance,‡ or seriously speaking, do not officiate on such occasions.¶ It is only the worthless that wish to be divorced from their marriage contracts; let them join the mormons."

The above is copied literatim from the New York "*Jewish Messenger*".

Since experience has proved that the "*Gleaner*" dare but rarely give local news, we hope that the patient reader will excuse the rare indulgence of giving the above item from the "*Messenger*" which is new indeed.

"Among the thousands who know the Editor of the "*Gleaner*" and the hundreds who have come in contact with him there is not one, who would have recognised in him the character, which the author of the above item tried to place into the picture, which he intended to give of him; and it being the very reverse of our known actual character, lay it before our readers, as we, perhaps may please better under tho color of a popular charaeter.

The editor of the "*Gleaner*" does not know whether he need add another line in comment of the text, as given in the "*Messenger*"; its style and moral contents speak fully for the well known character of the San Francisco correspondent of the Messenger in this city,

We however may, with the general press, have occasion to comment on the extent to which our courts carry the facilities of dispensing divorces.

For let it be remembered: that we can dispense no divorce until the same has been granted previously in our courts; that even then in certain cases we had to refuse our ratification, as we stated in the article referred to by the "*Messenger*"; that the number of divorces among us is proportionally less numerous than among gentiles of that class usually resorting to that remedy; that in case of our refusing a Jewish divorce, parties would remarry without the ceremonial dissolution by the Synagogue, which would make bad worse; that no honest reader could, in the article referred to in the "*Messenger*", see the first symptom of mercenary views; that from that class of people who recur to divorces, pay can rarely be expected among our people.

We also state, that we cannot act on the Messenger's advice about payment or prepayment: it is well known that the Ed. of the "*Gleaner*" can be made to do nothing for money but is ever ready to fulfil duties, regardless of mercenary considerations; that he has frequently declined fees and payments tendered; while there exists no instance of obtrusion on the other side; that he has frequently used his interference for reconciliation, and did never countenance a separation, when it possibly could be avoided; that for such reconciliations we had to repair to families late at n ight, in all weathers, without looking for or accepting a reward: we are content to eat the bread of poverty, profiting by the offerings of misery: we would always prefer being the right man in the wrong place, to being a wrong man in a right place.

The nonapplication on similar occasions to the correspondent of the "*Messenger*" during his long stay in the U. S. is not *our* fault; nor do we blame the people. Some men might have lived in Europe all their lifetime, without being called upon to dispense divorces, or consulted on family difficulties, while others, had they remained at home, would never have received such dignified addresses, and *such* clergical advice as given to us in the item under reply.

If the editor of the *Messenger*, or the Reverend Gentleman supervising that publication, imagines such articles are calculated to elevate the character of their publication or of their readers, we have no objection to see a serial continuation: we are as satisfied to have certain men our opponents, as we are gratified in having the approbation of others; we are equally honored in our friends as in our adversaries. "Similis simili gauded," or, to speak more popularly, "Birds of a feather flock together."

A Complicity.

Hypocrysy—Elopement—Faithlessness Baptism—Relapse.

In the city of Pleschen, duchy of Posen, a music teacher won the affection of a Jewish young lady, his pupil. The parents gave their assent to the match, on condition of the teacher turning from Roman Catholicism to Judaism. He travelled for this object to Posen with the mother of the young lady. But in stead of pursuing his route, he returned home and, in the absence of the mother, eloped with his bride; he brought her to Posen to a Roman Catholic Clergyman, who baptised her immideatly and brought her into a convent.

The teacher then no longer cared for his bride, rendering himself guilty of a breach of promise.

The disconsolate parents appealed to government and the unfortunate daughter was restored to them; the betrayer condemned to six months imprisonment.

During the trial, it transpired that the gentleman was found guilty of forgery, and he was condemned to several years imprisonment.

The girl, after having been restored to her parents by order of government, renounced her adherence to the Church documentarily before the court.

THE OLDEST BIBLE ON THE CONTINENT.

The articles which have lately appeared from time to time in the "Free Press," in regard to old Bibles, have had the effect to bring to onr notice one of the rarest and most valuable specimens of biblical literature in the world. This is a volume of 600 pages, containing the whole Bible in the Latin language. It belongs to the Rev. Dr. Duffield, of this city. The book is made entirely of vellum, and the printing is all done by hand with pen and ink. Every letter is perfect in its shape, and cannot be distinguished by any imperfections in form from the printed letters of the present day. The shape of the letter is of course different from those now in use, but in no other case can they be distinguished from printed matter. The immense amount of labor may be conceived from the fact that there are two columns on each page, each of which lacks only about six letters of being as wide as the columns of this paper. They will average sixty lines to the column. The columns numbering one thousand two hundred, we have about seventy thousand lines in the whole book. Nothing short of a life-time could accomplish such a work.

The date of the book is A. D. 930. It was consequently made 560 years before printing was invented, and is 928 years old. There is probably nothing on this continent, in the shape of a book, equal to it in age. The vellum on which it is printed is of the finest kind, and is made of the skin of young lambs and kids, dressed and rubbed with pumice stone until it is very thin. It is somewhat thicker than common paper, being a medium between that and the drawing paper now in use. The veins of the skin are distinctly visible in several places. A pencil mark was drawn by the operator to guide the construction of each line. Many pages have these lines visible on the whole surface, no effort having been made to rub them out. Two lines running up and down divide the columns with mathematical accuracy. At the beginning of each chapter, highly colored ornamental letters are placed. These are the only marks of the division of chapters. There are no sub-divisions into verses, the chapters running through in one paragraph to the end, and no discriptive headings.*

This invaluable relic was presented to Dr. Duffield by Louis Cass, Jr. our Minister resident at Rome. He procured it of a Greek monk, who brought it from the Greek convent of St. Catherine, at the foot of Mount Sinai. Mr. Cass befriended this monk, who was in trouble, and he, in return, presented him with the volume which we have described. According to his story it is the work of one of the ancient Monk scribes in the convent above named. When it became known that Mr. Cass was parting with it, and that it was going out of the country the round sum of three thousand dollars was offered to him by the Monks of the city of Rome. This was of course refused, for the pleasure of placing such an inestimable relic in the hands of one who can appreciate its value so well as our learned divine, Dr. Duffield. At the time of the late fire in the Doctor's house, this book was thrown into the street, among others, and came near being lost. It was picked up on the sidewalk by one who recognized it as one of Dr. Duffield's most valuable relics.—*Detroit Free Press.*

FAVORS.

Our sincere thanks to Mr. Morris Wurkheim of Sonora, for his effort in behalf of the "*Gleaner*," and for the brotherly manner in which these favors were extended.

THE EMPORIUM
FOR
TOYS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC,
GENUINE ITALIAN STRINGS
FANCY GOODS AND TO

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER
AND
DEALER
IN
MARBLE
Grave Stones.
Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
No. 166 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, an neatness. All work done in th best manner, at the lowest prices.

Special Notices

The Sonora and Columbia Hebrew Benevolent Society.

At the regular meeting of the Sonora and Columbia Hebrew Benevolent Society the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing term:

Mr. Bernhard Mayer	President.
Mr. S. Leon	Vice „
Mr. H. Joseph	Treasurer
Mr. Morris Wurkheim	Secretary
Mr. Aaron Cohen, Mr. A. Pinto, Mr. T. Levy	Trustees

After which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That letters of thanks be written to the past officers of the society; namely:

To the President Mr. Jsaac Levy; Vice President Mr. Abraham Mock; Treasurer Mr. H. Joseph; Secretary Mr. Samuel Stork; Trustees Mr. H. Hanauer Mr. Jsaac Meustadt, Mr. S. Leon.

Chebrath Bikur Cholim Ukodsha.

This society will hold its regular meetings at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. precisely.

L. King, President.
15–tf Simon Craner, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS INSTRuCTON.

Parents and Guardians are informed tha our school for religious instruction of our children of both sexes, is kept at
133 Clay street, abovd
Merchant's Exchauge.
DAYS AND HOURS OF SESSION]
The school is open to all classes.
Saturday, from 10 to 12 A. M.
Sunday, from 9 1-2 to 12 A. M.
To the Senior Classes.
Wednesday and Friday from 4 to 5½ P. M
To the Junior Classes.
esday and Thursday

DRY GOODS.

F. HENDERSON,
No. 61 Sacramento-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER AND CLIPPER.

Offered at the lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.

Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;
"Ashland," Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheeting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings; Gray Twilled Flannel.

N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied.
feb12-G4m

S. SIMON. L. DINKELSPIEL.
SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c. &c.
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and California Streets. SAN FRANCISCO.

S. SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 4 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
an 2-G3m

J. K. LABATT. J. J LABATT.
LABATT BROS.,
Retail Dry Goods Store,
No. 160 Sacramento-street, between Montgomery and Kearny-streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
☞ Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Furnishing Goods in their line, which they sell at very low prices. oct29m3

HAAS & ROSENFELD,
Wholesale Dealers in
Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Playing Cards, Cutlery, Perfumery, Gold Dust Bags. Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.,
No. 88 California-street, between Sansome and Battery,

Constantly on hand an assortment of Hart's, Cohen's, Dougherty's, Crehore's and Fisk's Playing Cards.
S. HAAS. J. ROSENFELD.
feb26G-3m

TAAFFE McCAHILL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS.
AND
CARPETINGS,
SACRAMENTO ST., CORNER OF FRONT.

Prints, Drills,
Sheetings, Shirtings,
Ducks, Ticks,
Denims, Linens,
Towels, Diapers,
Table Cloths, Table Covers,
Muslins, Quilts, &c.
Silks, Shawls,
Dress Goods, Cashmeres,
Merinos, Parasols,
Laces, Ribbons,
Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Fringes,
Gimps, Hosiery,
Blankets, Flannels,
Under-Shirts and Drawers,
Colored and White,
In Minero, Silk and Cotton.
Ladies' Ready Made Under Garments.
Alexandre's Kid Gloves, very superior.
s9tf

S. UHLFELDER. LEOPOLD CAHN.
UHLFELDER & CAHN,
Importers and Jobbers in
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No 84 California Street,
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eq19-G6m

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Heyneman, Fick & Co.,
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OFFER FOR SALE,
BY THE
PIECE OR PACKAGE,
BLANKETS—RED, WHITE, BLUE AND GREEN;

Prints,
French and English Merinos,
Alpacas,
Castores,
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Damasks,
Wool Plaids,
Ginghams,
Velvets,
Hosiery,
Velvet Ribbons,
Black Oil Cloth,
Pilot and Beaver-cloth, French Hats,
Blk Oil cloth Hats,
Shirts,
French and English Muslin Delane,
Spool Cotton,
Farmer's Satin,
Marshall's Linen Thread,
Bunting.

And a Full Assortment of
DRY-GOODS!
FOR SALE
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
s29-tf

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and Sell at the very Lowest Prices.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monnaies, &c.
Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

J. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Importers of
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
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Receive regular assortments by nearly every clipper in as also by steamer, which we offer at the lowest wholesale market prices. ap9-3m

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CHARLES HESS,
Dealer and Jobber in
DRY GOODS,
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N. B. All orders from the Country attended to with espatch. ap9-3m

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Basement. aug13tf

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Importer and Jobber o
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
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feb5-G&V5u

FRIEDLANDER & CO.,
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GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
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—o—
Fresh Goods received every Steamer.
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Family Sewing Machines,
Manufactured by
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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
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Dec3

CLOTHING, &C.

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!
For Men, for Boys, and for Children!
For all Mankind, including the
MILLION!
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WHAT CHEER CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
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COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
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HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVATS,
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, BELTS, &c.
For sale at New York Auction Prices.
☞ Ca l and judge for yourself.
ASHIM BROTHERS,
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mar19-4m

WM. MEYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,
No. 170 Clay Street.
(BETWEEN KEARNY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS,)
jan22-G4m SAN FRANCISCO.

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Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
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HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.
ja30—3m

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Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Furs, Cloaks, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Parasols, &c., &c.,
No. 165 Clay-street, (above Montgomery-street,)
SAN FRANCISCO. mar12-3m

LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER. HENRY NEUSTADTER.
NEUSTADTER BROTHERS,
Importers of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy Goods Yankee, Notions, Cutlery, Perfumery,
&C., &C.,
Battery-street, Corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Office, in New York, No. 72 William-street, up stairs.
feb12-G4m

M. BERNHEIM,
(Late of Mercer & Bernheim)
Wholesale Confectioner,
—AND—
IMPORTER OF CONFECTIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
No. 104 CLAY STREET,
Between Sansome and Battery.

Informs his Customers and the Public at large, that he has opened this Establishment, where he has always on hand a large Stock of Stick Candies, Seeds and Almonds, Drops, Lumps, Mottoes, Lozenges, Gum Drops, Ju Jube Paste, French Bon Bons, and every variety of confectionery.—A thorough acquaintance with the business, by a practice of six years, renders him competent to guarantee his goods.

☞ Please call No. 104 Clay street, San Francisco. Orders for the country punctually attended to. j18-tf

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ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF THE
Choicest Brands
—OF—
Havana Cigars,
And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Flor de Cabanas, Partagas y Ca Havana.
109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co.

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,
Importers and Dealers in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
No. 2 Franklin Building, Corner Sacramento and Battery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. feb12-G4m

Cigars and Tobacco
BY EVERY STEAMER.
FALKENSTEIN & CO.,
Southeast corner Commercial and Battery-sts.
Orders promptly attended to. feb12-G4m

GENUINE MEERCHAUM
PIPES,
A. WASSERMANN & CO.,
No. 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento-street, up-stairs.
IMPORTERS of German and French
DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC
feb13-3m

LEVINSON BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers in
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
CHOICE BRANDS OF CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,
CIGARITOS, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC.,
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SAN FRANCISCO.
feb19-G6m

LATEST BRANDS,
JUST RECEIVED,
CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!
Tried Recommended and Found to be the "Ne Plus Ultra.
Kozminsky
Patten's Exchange Sansome Street.
mar19-3m

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J. ROSENBERG,
Dealer in
Cigars and Tobacco at Wholesale.
No. Custom House Block, Between Sansome and Battery-streets.
N. B. Those who favor us with orders may rely upon our prompt execution of the same n strict compliance as to the *quality* ordered. j4-G3m

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CROCKERY,
Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware
Cutlery, Lamps, &c.
No. 140 Clay Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff Street, ap9-3m

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ADOLPH HIRSCH,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN
China, Glass and Earthenware,
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CUTLERY, LOOKING-GLASSES,
&c., &c.,
..AT HIS OLD STAND..
152 Kearny Street,
Between Commercial and Sacramento-streets,
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☞N. B. Particular attention paid to packing Goods for the Interior or Coast Trade.
ap9-tf

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JOSEPH LORYEA,
Importer and Jobber in
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE, LAMPS, & c.,
Chandeliers, Plated & Brittannia Ware,
Looking-Glasses, &c., &c.,
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N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the City free of charge. ap9-3m

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In all its branches;

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Dec8

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N. B. Orders from the Country, accompanied by Remittances, will be promptly dispatched, and the Goods put at low prices.

ml3-tf

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C

OLIVER & BUCKLEY

Have now landing and in Store, and for sal at LOWEST RATES,

3000 kegs White Lead,
20,000 gals. Linseed Oil (boiled and raw),
10,000 " Spirits Turpentine,
2000 " Varnish (English and American),
700 doz. Paint and Whitewash Brushes (ass'd sizes),
5000 boxes Window Glass (ass'd sizes),
6700 lbs. Glue (ass'd qualities),

Together with a Large Stock of all Articles in our Line, which we are receiving regularly from the Best Manufacturers.

We have also at all times on hand

Camphene,
Sperm Oil,
Polar Oil,
Tanners' Oil,
Lard Oil,
and Solar Oil,

In Lots to Suit, at

86 and 88 Washington St, and 87 and 89 OREGON street.

oct15-3m2dp.

Only $1 per Bath!

AND LESS,

IF A NUMBER OF TICKETS ARE PURCHASED!

DR. BOURNE'S ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS!

AND

VAPOR BATHS!

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF

SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS,

(opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.)

As these Baths equalize the circulation and purify the blood, increase and equalize the nervous forces, improve appetite, deterge all effete matter, and impart universal warmth and strength to the system, they are invaluable aids in the cure of ALL diseases; but especially Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fever and Ague, &c.; and for Colds, Coughs, and all Affections of the Chest, are absolutely of unequalled efficacy.

☞ But it is not proper to take a Bath until three hours or more, after a meal.

They also remove from the human system Mercury in all its forms, as well as all other Mineral and Drug Poisons.

☞ A department for ladies, which is attended by a competent lady.

The effect of POISON OAK thoroughly eradicated, frequently by a Single Bath.

DYSPEPSIA is permanently CURED (not patched up) in from six to ten weeks. Failure to cure is almost impossible.

House patients received—Ladies or Gentlemen.

☞ The Electro-Chemical Baths are NOT administered persons suffering with infectous or loathsome diseases.

Open daily, from EIGHT o'clock morning, to NINE clock, evening. Other hours and Sundays POSITIVELY excepte unless by special appointment, and at an extra charge.

CONSULTATION FREE! n12tf

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SMILEY, YERKES & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS AND BLANKETS ap3

H. M. NEWHALL, E. W. EDDY.

NEWHALL & CO.,

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SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S ***SHOES,***

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

ap3

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

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SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest cornrr of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Sold very cheap

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ROMAN'S AUCTION SALESROOM

No. 114 Montgomery Street, between California and Sacramento Sts.

Those desirous of procuring nice selections of,

Standard and Miscellaneous Works,

will never have a better opportunity to select from so good an assortment and at less rates.

A. ROMAN.

Dec3 1m

ISIDOR CHARLES,

PAPER BOX MANUFACTURER.

Shirt, Bonnet, Shoe, Notary, Jewelry, Wedding Cake AND

All Kinds of Fancy Boxes

MADE TO ORDER.

Keeps constantly on hand Boxes of every description.

No. 112 Sacramento street,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANDSOME STREETS,

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ALEXANDER & LEVY,

Paper Box Manufacturers,

82 Sacramento Street, (Rooms Nos. 8 & 9.)

All kinds of BOXES made to order and punctually executed, at the lowest prices.

☞ Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of every description. jan 22-G&V 1m

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.

R. H. VANCE;

Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and A bro types, received

THE FIRST PREMIUM

warded by the State Fair of 1856, being the

THIRD TIME

RECEIVED AGAINST ALL

COMPETITORS,

Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.

To those who wish something new and beautiful, we have purchased the Patent Right for cutting

AMBROTYPES

for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the mallest miniature to life-size.

I hereby denounce all Pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS, "BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.

Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c., taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.

If you want a good picture, go to VANCE'S corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets. feb20-3m

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M. M. LEWIS,

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WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactures to order, by skilful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.

may28

JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

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Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb 3-3m

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH MAKERS,

AND

JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,

Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,

silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer or sale at very low prices. mh6tf

JOSEPH BROTHERS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

WATCHES,

Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware,

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149 Montgomery street, between Clay and Merchant.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ap9-3m

ALBERT KUNER,

SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,

167 Washington Street, San Francisco.

NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3

STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

PAWN-BROKER.

A. MICHAEL & CO.,

148 WASHINGTON STREET, BETWEEN MONTGOMERY & SANSOME, up-stairs.

FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING.

HAVING OPENED AN OFFICE at the above place to accommodate those who wish to borrow Money or purchase unredeemed articles of JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOTHING, REVOLVERS, &c., would respectfully solicit the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco, assuring those who patronise this firm that they will be lenient as possible with all. oct15-1m.

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DR. A. M. LORYEA,

Physician to the "Chibrath Bikur Cholin Ukedisha," No. 217 Clay st., one door below Dupont st. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., 12 to 3—and 5 to 6, P. M.,—and in the evening. s29tf

CARL PRECHT,

Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur.

Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.

223 Dupont street, near to Washington

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Between Clay and Washington streets,

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DR. F. J. HUGHES,

MESMERIC PHYSICIAN,

WOULD respectfully inform the public of San Francisco that he is prepared to apply the odic Force discovered by the celebrated Von Reichenbach, to the cure of all Nervous Diseases, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Local Inflamations of all kinds, Sore Eyes, Felons, Sore Throat, Swellings and Tumors; also, Headaches of all descriptions, Influenzia, Deafness, Stiffness of Joints, Earaches, &c. This mode of treatment is simple but effective, generally affording instant relief. Refers to a number of cures lately effected by him. Office, No. 114, Pine street, 3 doors west of Montgomery. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M. nov5tf

C. C. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

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Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,

—AND—

Block Works

Has removed to No. **166** Clay Street,

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☞ Business hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

JOHN GUNN, SURGEON DENTIST,

117 *Montgomery Street.*

THE SUBSCRIBER will warrant his mode of inserting Gold Plates with Teeth as superior for practical use, and equal in natural appearance to any other. His Gold Plates, of adjusted artificial teeth, received a Premium in the year 1844, at the National Fair, held at Faneul and Quincy Halls, Boston, Mass. The various modes of inserting Teeth, as practised in the United States and Europe, fully described. The vague notions of the "Atmospheric Pressure Principle," "Air Chamber Plates," and "Gutta Percha Methods," which have deceived even dental operators, particularly explained. JOHN GUNN, Dentist,

Armory Hall, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery street, 2d story, Room No. 4.

Entrance by the same stairs that lead to Vance's Daguerrean Gallery. au6.tf

A Card.

☞ Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. jan10-3m

DENTIST. CUPPER.

DR. LEVASON,

(PUPIL OF THE LATE DR. JOSEPH FOX,)

Lecturer on the TEETH and GUMS, at GUY'S HOSPITAL, LONDON,

South-east corner of Battery and Sacramento Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

ATTENDS ALL CASES RELATIVE TO THE

TEETH AND GUMS.

The Dr. inserts his improved QUARTZ TEETH, from one to a complete set, at prices to suit the times.

Personal attendance at Residence, if required.

nov5tf

ROBERT SANDER & CO.,

APOTHECARIES,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

Near Montgomery, Opposite the Express Building.

Prescriptions invariably prepared personally by Mr. Sander, whose experience is well established.

feb5-G&V3m

The Family.

"I WILL TRY."

There is a society in London known as the Society of Arts. Its object is the encouragement of talent in the various departments of art. Prizes are awarded by the society, sometimes to painters for their pictures, and sometimes to humbler artisans for improvements in weaving, or in the manufacture of bonnets, lace, or artificial flowers.

More than half a century ago, a little fellow named William Ross, not twelve years of age, was talking to his mother about an exhibition of paintings in the Society's rooms. William was very fond of paintings, and could himself draw and color with remarkable skill. "Look you, William," said his mother, "I saw some paintings in the exhibition which did not seem to me half as good as some of yours."

"Do you really think so, mother?" asked he.

"I am sure of it," she replied. I" saw some paintings inferior, both in color and drawing, to some that are hanging in your little chamber."

William knew that his mother was no flatterer, and he said "I have a mind to ask permission to hang one or two of my paintings on the walls at the next exhibition."

"Why not try for one of the prizes?" asked his mother."

"O! mother, dear, do you think I should stand any chance of success?"

"Nothing venture, nothing have," said his mother; "you can but try."

"And I *will* try, mother dear," said William. "I have a historical subject in my head, out of which I think I can make a picture."

"What is it, William?"

"The death of Wat Tyler. You have heard of him! He led a mob in the time of Richard the Second. Having behaved insolently before the king at Smithfield, Tyler was struck down by Walworth, Mayor of London, and then dispatched by the king's attendants."

"It is a bold subject, William, but I will say nothing to deter you from trying it."

"If I fail, mother, where will be the harm? I can try again."

"To be sure you can, William! So we will not be disappointed should you not succeed in winning the silver palette, offered by the Society for the best historieal painting."

Without more ado, little William went to work. He first acquainted himself with the various costumes of the year 1381; he learned how the king and noblemen used to dress, and what sort of clothes were worn by the poor people and laborers, to which class Wat Tyler belonged. He also learned what sort of weapons were carried in those days.

After having given some time to the study of those things, he acquainted himself thoroughly with the historical incidents attending the death of that bold rioter. He grouped in imagination, the persons who were present at the scene—the king and his at tendants, Walworth the Mayor, Wat Tyler himself, and in the background some of his ruffianly companions.

The difficulty was now to select that period of the action best suited for a picture, and to groupe the figures in attitudes the most natural and expressive. Many times did little William make a sketch of the scene on paper, and then obliterate it, dissatisfied with his work. At times he almost dispaired of accomplishing anything that should do justice to the conception in his mind. But after many trials and many failures, he completed a sketch which he decided to trans fer to canvas.

He now labored diligently at his task, and took every opportunity to improve himself in a knowledge of colors and their effects. At length the day for handing in his picture arrived. He then had to wait a month before there was any decision as to its merits. On the day appointed for the announcement of the decision, many persons of distinction were present, including ladies. The meeting was presided over by the Duke of Norfolk.

William's mother was present, of course. She sat waiting the result, with a beating heart. What a proud mother she was when, after the transaction of some uninteresting business, it was announced that the prize of a silver palette for the best historical picture was awarded to the painter of the piece entitled "The Death of Wat Tyler."

When it was found that little William Ross was the successful artist, the applause of the audience broke forth with enthusiasm. To see such a little fellow gain a prize over competitors of mature age, was a novelty and surprise. William was summoned with his picture to the Duke's chair, and there he received such counsel and encouragement as were of great service to him in his future career. He is now *Sir* William Ross, miniature painter to the queen, having risen to fortune and to fame by carrying out, with determination and perseverance, his simple promise to his mother of "I will try."

—*Sargent's School Monthly.*

Dull Children.

Walter Scott carried with him to school such knowledge as we may suppose a youth of seven years of age capable of acquiring from a father entirely devoted to his little favorite. In fact he could read well, and had such a propensity for drawing that all his books were scribbled over with rude figures of men, houses, and trees, whenever he could get a pen or pencil. At this early age we may mark this fact as the dawning of his poetical genius: poetry and painting are as closely allied as music and love. This taste for drawing did not advance with advancing years. Like Milton Swift, and other great geniuses, he was, as the latter said of himself, at school "very justly celebrated for his stupidity." Perhaps much of his stupidity was owing to the want of talent in his master, or rather his want of method in the art of leaching. Be that as it may, young Scott certainly did not shine in his early career as a scholar. He learnt to read, write, and attained a tolerable knowledge of mathematics. In Latin he did not advance far until his tenth year, when Dr. Paterson, a clergyman of the church of Scotland, succeeded to the school at Musselburgh, and the progress of young Scott became rapid. Dr. Blair on a visit to Musselburgh soon after Dr Paterson took charge of the school, accompanied by some friends, examined several of the pupils; he paid particular attention to young Scott. Mr. Paterson thought it was the youth's stupidity that occupied the Doctor's mind and said, "My predecessor tells me that boy has the thickest skull in the school." "May be so," replied Dr. Blair, "but through that thick skull I can discern many bright rays of future genius."

Kiss Mother before she Dies.

The attention of a little girl having been called to a rose-bush on whose top-most stem the oldest rose was fading, while below and around it three beautiful crimson buds were just unfolding their charms, she at once and artlessly exclaimed to her brother, "See, Willie, these little buds have just awakened in time to kiss their mother before she dies."

BIRTHS.

In this city, Dec, 6th, the wife of Conrad Treiber, of a son.

In this city Dec. 11th, the wife of John Levy, of a son.

In this city, Dec. 14th, the wife of J. Funkenstein, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Thursday Dec. 9th, Bernhard Strauss to Fanny Tichner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LYCEUM.

JOHN WILSON.....PROPRIETOR
A. H. PHELPS.....STAGE MANAGER.

UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION
—AND—
UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS
—OF THE—
TALENTED & BEAUTIFUL SISTERS
....MISSES....
Adelaide & Joey Gougenheim,

Who will appear hightly in new and interesting pieces, supported by the most
POWERFUL STOCK COMPANY IN CALIFORNIA
Notwithstanding the combined attraction at this house, the price will remain as usual:
25 AND 50 CENTS
Making this at once the
Most Elegant & Popular Place of Amusement
IN CALIFORNIA!!

Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at half-past 7.
dec.9

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Office and Store--132 Washington Street,
between Montgomery and Sansome opposite the market.
We offer at the lowest market rates:
Camphene.

We can warrent our Camphene, to be superior to any other manufactured in this state, burning free of all smoke and giving a pure white flame, leaving no colour or crust on the wiek after burning. We can produce positive proof, that one gallon of our Camphene will give as much light, as one gallon and a quart of any other. And a great advantage to country merchants and dealers, that it will keep good for six months, and turn as clear and free as the first day it was manufactured,

We have constantly on hand: Oil of all descriptions as:
SPERM OIL,
LARD OIL,
POLAR OIL,
CHINA OIL,
NEATS FOOT OIL,
MACHINERY OIL,
LINSEED OIL &c. &c.
TURPENTINE,
BURNING FLUID AND
95 PER CENT ALCOHOL,
Also a large assortment of Lamps, Of all descriptions.
dec, 17.

S. W. ROSENSTOCK. B. PRICE
ROSENSTOCK & PRICE,
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BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.,
BATTERY STREET
San Francisco.
dec17.

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A Minister and School-Superintendent,

and is now ready to receive applications. Amount of Salary **Three thousand dollars** PER ANNUM, WITH THE USUAL PERQUISITES.

Term of first engagement: NOT LESS THAN THREE NOR MORE THAN FIVE YEARS.

Applicants in all cases will please to send in their Credentials, as well as all such references that may not only be necessary but also tend to facilitate preliminary negotiations.

Henry Seligman, President
B. Hagan, Recd. Secy.
A. Tandler, A. Wasserman, B, Hamburger, A. Halphen, H. Greenebaum } Committee on Ministry

SAN FRANCISCO Nov. 14. 1858
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Gleaner Job Office,

133 Clay Street, below Montgomery.

The Proprietor of the "Weekly Gleaner" respectfully informs his subscribers and the public that an extensive Job Printing Office, supplied with all the modern improvements in type and machinery, is now attached to this Journal.

Our country friends will please notice that orders sent to us in this department will be faithfully and correctly executed at the lowest city rates, and the finished work promptly transmitted free from Express Charges.

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